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John H. Provinse, Chief
Community Management Division
Joseph H. DeWitt, Internal Security Officer

October 25, 1944

This report relates to a survey of the status of the Internal Security Section at the Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colorado, with special emphasis placed on the subject of juvenile delinquency. Said survey was made during the period of September 29, 1944 up to and including October 4, 1944.

To obtain a true and correct picture of this section and its correlated relation to the other sections and divisions at the center, the following personnel were contacted and interviewed:

James G. Lindley, Project Director.

Henry Halliday, Assistant Project Director and Administrator of Management Division.

Donald T. Horn, Solicitor.

Walter Knowdel, Relocation Supervisor.

W. Ray Johnson, Assistant Project Director and Director of Community Management.

Lloyd A. Garrison, Superintendent of Education.

H. N. Tomlison, Chief of Internal Security.

Jacob Gerrild, Welfare Counselor.

John D. Neil, Manager of Community Activities.

J. Ralph McFarling, Community Analyst.

Herbert J. Vatcher, Evacuee Property Section Manager.

Interview with James G. Lindley, Project Director. Mr. Lindley stated that at the present time the population of the Granada Center numbered approximately 6,000 and that in his opinion there was less crime at the center than in a normal American city of the same size. He stated he had explained to the evacuees that the center was a temporary home and that he would work for them and with them, provided they in turn worked with him. They have worked with him and the center has operated very successfully.

Mr. Lindley stated that in the early days there was considerable gambling. The professional gamblers have been apprehended and disposed of. He also stated that the liquor situation was well in hand and that the state liquor law is in force. There has been no trouble in this particular field.

As to the matter of juvenile delinquency, Mr. Lindley said that he believed some of the younger children now are getting out of parental control; that the halls originally intended for recreation have had to be used for other purposes, creating a rather bad situation; that for the past two months the center has been without the services of a Community Activities Manager. This absence came at a very critical period - during the summer school vacation. It no doubt has caused some disorganization. Mr. John D. Neil of Kansas City, Missouri now has taken over the position of Community Activities Manager. He has had considerable experience in this particular field, having been associated with field work and group work in the American Red Cross. Mr. Neil no doubt will be able to bring about a better condition, particularly as it pertains to juvenile delinquency.

Mr. Lindley was questioned as to the practice now in vogue at Granada, in bringing offenders before the local county authorities at Lamar, Colorado. He said that in the past, cases have been brought before the Judicial Commission but that this commission has been rather hesitant to act and as a result, cooperation was not always of the best. In view of this situation and the splendid cooperation obtained from the local county officials in Lamar, the center has continued the policy of taking important cases to Lamar.

Interview with Henry Halliday and W. Ray Johnson. Mr. Halliday and Mr. Johnson reiterated what was stated by Mr. Lindley. They are not alarmed over the matter of juvenile delinquency and stated that the Internal Security Section had the matter of law enforcement well in hand. They also said that with the present appointment of Mr. John D. Neil as Manager of Community Activities they felt quite certain that there would be less juvenile delinquency.

Interview with Dr. Lloyd A. Garrison, Superintendent of Education.

Dr. Garrison stated that in his opinion there had been an increase in juvenile delinquency in the junior high school group and that this increase was due to no definite social or recreational program during the past two months. Mr. Harvey Turk, Community Activities Manager, resigned on July 1, 1944. Dr. Garrison further stated that the activity in the Boy Scouts was splendid but that it did not reach the group below the age of twelve. He also said that many of the younger leaders now have relocated and as more and more continue to leave the center, the question of leadership will become more and more acute. He hoped that the appointment of Mr. Neil would do much to alleviate this situation.

Interview with Mr. Jacob Gerrild, Welfare Counselor. Mr. Gerrild stated that he was anxious to cooperate with Internal Security in combatting juvenile delinquency. Up until some time ago he worked with an evacuee who was known as a boys' adviser. Mr. Gerrild stated that he obtained splendid cooperation with this evacuee in cases which might have developed into juvenile delinquency; that this evacuee now has relocated and he has not been able to find anyone to take his place. He has, however, established a sort of advisory board of seven or eight members who represent the community. They meet with him quite regularly and discuss the subject of prevention of juvenile delinquency. Later, his case worker contacts the potential cases in an effort to bring about a more normal condition. Mr. Gerrild also stated that he hoped several packs of Cubs could be started. This would take care of boys under twelve years of age.

Interview with J. Ralph McFarling, Community Analyst. Mr. McFarling, formerly connected with the Family Consulting Unit of the Social Welfare Department, has been appointed to the position of Community Analyst. At the present time there are no records available in his office with regard to the subject of juvenile delinquency. Mr. McFarling has worked out a questionnaire which now will be used in every case of juvenile delinquency. He also plans to cover all cases which during the past two years have been brought to the attention of Internal Security. His studies should develop some very important information.

Interview with Harvey Turk, former Manager of Community Activities. Mr. Turk resigned as Manager of Community Activities about three months ago. He is now back at Granada for a week or two, during which time he will "break in" Mr. John D. Neil. Mr. Turk stated that the biggest problem in Granada today is the lack of leadership among the younger element. He cited the fact that 95% of the Boy Scout leaders are now in the army. He also stated that he had tried to use young boys as leaders but that they lacked responsibility. Later he tried older ones but did not meet with much success. The only solution, as he sees it, is to educate and develop some of the older persons for this purpose. This will take time. Mr. Turk explained to both Mr. Neil and to me what he advocated in the way of recreation and social programs, leisure time activities, athletic events, Boy Scout and Cub work, Father and Son get-togethers, P.T.A. groups, Boys' Clubs, Student Councils and other similar organizations. Mr. Neil is familiar with this type of work and no doubt will do much for Granada in this field.

Interview with H. N. Tomlison, Chief of Internal Security. Mr. Tomlison informed me that the present Granada appointed police force consisted of a Chief of Police and three police officers. There is also one secretary. The evacuee police force now consists of one Chief of Police, six police officers and one secretary. The officers carry no side arms or night sticks. Mr. Tomlison has under lock and key a 45 caliber revolver and a tear gas gun. These are his personal property and can be used in case of a serious emergency.

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There is no jail at the center and in the case of an arrest the person apprehended is taken to the local jail in Lamar. Mr. Tomlison believes that this is a better practice than keeping the offender at the center, as it causes less comment, less commotion and less unrest.

An examination of the records at the office of the Chief of Internal Security discloses that the total number of offenses reported month by month during the past year has remained rather constant, with a slight decrease in the past four months. There has been no increase in the monthly average of juvenile cases. The percentage of juvenile cases as compared with other American cities of similar size is considerably less.

Juvenile offenders are first brought before the Chief of Internal Security for an informal hearing. Many of the minor infractions which may be classed as pranks are handled and disposed of by the Chief of Internal Security, who acts more as a "big brother" than a police officer. The present Chief of Internal Security is a very broad-minded individual and is able to evaluate the social aspects of criminal behavior.

Important cases are brought to the attention of the Project Director and the Solicitor. Usually these cases are referred to the local county officials at Lamar. Few are brought to the attention of the Judicial Commission.

Mr. Tomlison complained of the poor cooperation with the Judicial Commission and cited Case No. 164 dated July 25, 1944 as an example. This case relates to the theft of cameras valued at $50 by four juveniles. The juveniles were apprehended and admitted their guilt. The case was brought before the Juvenile Commission. After hearing the facts of the case, the Judicial Commission sentenced the boys as follows: "Ninety days without passes; to report to the Chief of Internal Security once a week for ninety days." No provision was made by the Judicial Commission in the event the boys failed to abide by the decision. To date, however, the boys have abided by the decision of the Judicial Commission. The Chief of Internal Security stated that several of the evacuees spoke to him about the decision of the Council and that they are in favor of continuing the practice of bringing important cases before the Lamar officials.

The Chief of Internal Security believes firmly in crime prevention. As an example, he cited the matter of the motor pool. In the past the Internal Security was troubled with considerable pilfering from said motor pool. Internal Security finally arranged to have a high wire fence erected around the pool and four large flood lights - one in each corner- set up. This protection, coupled with the patrolling by the Internal Security cars, has reduced the thefts at the pool to nil.

While I was at the center, the Chief of Internal Security also

developed another item along the line of crime prevention. Heretofore boys ranging in ages from ten to fourteen were permitted to go to Lamar unattended. On September 30, 1944 some twenty to twenty-five such boys were in Lamar. Some of them entered a small store known as the Candy Shop and while in the store stole a leather billfold, a carved wooden bracelet, several packages of cigarettes and cigarette holders. The proprietor, Miss Elmira Trauer, discovered her loss after they had left the store. She did not report the matter to the police as she should have done but looked for the boys herself. She located them in a drugstore and searched the shopping bag in their possession. She located the wooden bracelet but did not succeed in finding the remainder of the loot, which no doubt was disposed of while Miss Trauer was searching this shopping bag. The matter was finally reported to the Chief of Internal Security. After considerable work, he found out who the six boys were and at the present time is attempting to ascertain what became of the billfold and cigarettes and who actually took them from the store. To prevent a recurrence of this kind, the Chief of Internal Security has now made a rule that the younger boys are not to go to Lamar unless they are accompanied by their parents or older persons. Only a limited number will be permitted to go each day.

The Internal Security Section patrols the entire area of the center and its adjoining farms - an area of 11,000 acres. I personally spent the greater part of the night of September 30, 1944 with Officer Hinton B. Hunter in his routine patrolling. Special attention is given to the residential area occupied by the evacuees as to the observance of law and order and the outbreak of fire in the wooden barracks buildings. Special attention also is given to the warehouse section and the motor pool.

While I was at the center, the Chief of Internal Security, the superintendents of the high school and junior high school and I held a conference with reference to the appointment of a committee or group of students chosen from the Student Council who will meet with the Chief of Internal Security from time to time to advise him of the attitudes and opinions of the student body. In this way it is hoped that Internal Security will have a better understanding and knowledge of the student body, especially as it pertains to law and order.

At this conference we were told that the teachers are spending a great deal of extra time working with evacuee children, assisting them with various student activities and that the students in turn do give a very good response. A splendid Hi-Y club has been organized, as well as a glee club of thirty members. Ten student counselors are now at work in their particular field. More than fifteen children have filed for election in the Student Council.

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Also while at the center I had the opportunity of attending a weekly staff meeting, a meeting of the Leave Clearance Committee and an informal hearing of six juvenile delinquents before the Chief of Internal Security, observation of the behavior of evacuee children in the towns of Granada and Lamar, a home talent play supervised by Community Activities, several evening social functions and gatherings for young men and girls. I also had an interview with Alfred Todd, County Attorney, of Prowers County, Lamar, Colorado.

In summing up the question of juvenile delinquency at the Granada Relocation Center, I wish to state that while there is some juvenile delinquency at the center, the situation is not nearly so serious as in an average American city of the same size. The absence of a Manager of Community Activities has had a bearing on this phase of the program. With the present appointment of such a manager there should be a decided improvement in juvenile delinquency. I also should like to mention the splendid cooperation shown by the parents of the delinquent children. I never before have seen such wholehearted cooperation in any field in which I have worked. With such a stabilizing factor, juvenile delinquency should not present a serious problem.

The Future of Internal Security. As more and more evacuees relocate, the problem of Internal Security becomes increasingly difficult. Even at the present time the matter of obtaining evacuee policemen is presenting quite a problem. During the final days of Granada the entire burden of law enforcement undoubtedly will become the full duty of the appointed personnel in Internal Security. The present Chief of Internal Security has signified his intention of remaining at the center until it closes. Two of the other officers, however, are making inquiries with reference to other positions and it is very possible that one or two vacancies will occur in this section.

Joseph H. DeWitt

Joseph H. DeWitt

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Ed Weeks

GRANADA

(Visit October 23-24, 1942)

EMPLOYMENT

Manpower at the center has been depleted by the demand for beet labor. According to Lindley, beet workers are receiving eight to ten dollars a day. They do not have to pay subsistence costs for their dependents on the project. In addition, other evacuee personnel is working for the contractor on the project at prevailing rates. (Cf. this with Utah where similar work is being performed for contractors, but where Ernst has arbitrarily decided that workers must pay subsistence costs.) The council might well consider the possibility that only a certain percentage of the workers be permitted to earn prevailing wages at any one time. The alternate possibility might be that those given such an opportunity would be expected to put in a certain number of weeks at "labor service."

There was evidence at Granada that in spite of manpower shortage, the labor to haul coal could be found if prevailing wages could be paid.

HEALTH

Dr. Duffy needs more beds, laboratory equipment, and typewriters.

Dr. Duffy has several lens grinders on tap and thinks that the necessary optical work can be done on the project if the proper equipment can be secured. He has seven dentists among the evacuees including one orthodontist. He needs three dental chairs. He has two optometrists, five M.D.'s and one interne, and four pharmacists. He has nine R.N.'s of whom six are Caucasian. He needs a public health nurse.

There are 200 babies under 1½ years and 500 pre-school children at Granada. At present there are eight formula rooms scattered throughout the project. There is only one ambulance at Granada and there is urgent need to provide better transportation, for example, to bring these formulas to the various points of distribution.

INTERNAL SECURITY

The suggestion was made that it would be advisable to have rules and regulations govern the procedures for the police departments for all camps, especially the limits of responsibility. Mr. Adams at Granada has 50 policemen working on three eight-hour shifts. The camp has been divided in three sections with a sergeant assigned to each section for each shift. One section is the hospital area and the other two are block areas. A captain supervises the work

of the sergeants in each section and there is a captain assigned to general administrative duty. There is in addition a Japanese police chief. He was reluctant to take the job but the council insisted that he serve. He is apparently getting along very well with Mr. Adams. There has been a few petty thefts and mischievous kids, but center deportment has been excellent. One 16 year old boy ran away and was picked up 37 miles from the camp. This was partly due to an unhappy family situation. He is now working as a butcher in one of the mess halls and his adjustment has improved. The Japanese chief of police has been given a large measure of responsibility. In fact, when Mr. Adams has to leave the center to attend to funerals he has taken full responsibility. There are a number of issei on the police force. Adams is the #2 security man. As yet, no #1 man has been hired.

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

Question came up as to whether community enterprises is to pay subsistence as well as salary in the case of those evacuees employed in community enterprises work. They also report an arrangement with Montgomery Ward for 10% of the gross on orders made through the order desk. A well-equipped shoe repair unit has been set up, with plenty of soles and heels (charges for rubber heels 40¢). At Granada they also have a three-chair barber shop. They are about to establish a clothing store in the store of the post exchange type furnished by the Army in the Administration Block. The location isn't too convenient and certain changes will have to be made in the shelving and counter space, but otherwise this store is O.K.

Rogers is planning to leave because of a misunderstanding. He came with the belief that WRA would pay his fare. He also thought that he would not need his own furniture.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

One reason for the delay in this program is that Terry and Johnson have scrapped about it. Terry would like it to be under the schools. Apparently he has a good deal of aggressiveness and is reporting directly to the project director. A man named Soglow, from the physical training staff at the high school, has made a beginning but has been discouraged about going further because of the uncertainty of direction. A recreation man is badly needed. Soglow presented a plan for a leisure-time council but it was turned down. There is very little equipment for recreation. When I was there they had their first dance and this was held only because of the initiative of a number of the evacuees who worked with Soglow's help. Ping pong is the only recreation activity really flourishing. For example, there is no touch football. Another factor is that 24 of 30 potential recreation leaders are in the beet fields.

Only one of the recreation buildings at Granada is currently being used for recreation. Most of them are used by the schools; some for block managers, churches, etc. There is no one at Granada to front for recreation and this has been responsible for the situation.

Miss Briesemaster, field representative for the "Y" out of the Denver office, visited Granada. She is interested in having the "Y" operate a dormitory as well as a regular group work program. How far can we go in this direction?

Adult education has had some of the same handicaps as recreation. For example, there are no classes in English for foreign-born as yet.

ISSUANCE OF PASSES

They are quite liberal in granting passes for residents to leave the center for trips to town. For example, 47 went to Lamar to attend a concert. This was the first in a concert series which Lamar sponsors. Arrangements have been made for the artists on succeeding programs to give special matinee performance at the Granada Center. Admission will be 25¢ per person.

HOUSING

At the present time, I was informed, they are not crowded and there are even several empty apartments. There are six apartments in the barracks. The apartment at each end is 16 x 20 and they are planning on three persons occupying these. The four interior barracks are 20 x 24 and the occupancy here is five persons each. The Granada bachelors are scattered throughout the project as are also single women. Families who wish to move contact their block manager. The Granada responsibility for housing is divided between the housing manager (in employment) and the maintenance department. The former distributes blankets, comforts, and mattresses, and assigns people to quarters. Maintenance issues bulbs, and does necessary repairs. Use of hot plates and other electrical equipment is the responsibility of maintenance. Apartments are listed on a 3 x 5 card file. There is also to be an active card file on residents including the head of the family, address, baggage number. This is broken down by blocks and is alphabetized. Some adjustments have been made to enable people to live near their work. For example, cooks have been assigned near mess halls and hospital workers in rooms near the hospitals. When workers leave the project on temporary leave their apartments are reserved for them for six weeks.

11/28/42 E. B. Marks, Jr.

GRANADA

Social Welfare

Mrs. Ramsland is assisted by two trained social work graduates of the University of California. They are trying to develop a housekeeping system for taking care of some of the older and more helpless of the chronically ill people. This will be installed somewhat on the lines of the WPA housekeeping program. The housekeepers will be paid during the training period, and will thereafter be paid on a part-time basis. Mrs. R. estimates that a dozen will be needed. At the present time they are paying a man to take care of another blind person.

Direction is needed on cases where transfers are requested. At the present time these requests are merely forwarded to the regional office.

The present offices of social welfare in the Administration Building do not afford the kind of privacy that is necessary.

Social welfare at Granada is handling all kinds of leave except employment leave. This includes: (1) student leaves; (2) persons who wish to live in other communities; (3) transfers between centers; (4) temporary leaves for funerals, business reasons, etc.

Social welfare also has the responsibility of delivering new clothing. They will also be responsible for authorizing passes for visitors. So far they have had very good cooperation from the schools and also from the police. At the present time they have ten "continued service" cases. They have also had good collaboration from the medical department.

The top welfare job has not yet been filled.

Interview with Halliday

A clearer picture is needed on the status of evacuees. Halliday feels he was too optimistic in the expectation of what responsibilities they will assume. Thus far they have been unwilling to accept real responsibility where their own group was concerned. He has tried individually and collectively to get them to assume this responsibility, but without success. He feels that the assumption of responsibility at the project should be tied up with indefinite leave - that those with the most effective project records should be given preference in the granting of leave. Otherwise, people seem reluctant to do things requiring assertive action. "We live with these people. We are restricted here. Social outlook becomes unbearable if we try to boss them." Halliday expressed doubt that much farm work on the WRA farm would be accomplished at the rate of $19 a month. He did not think they would consider it worth the time and trouble.

Halliday said they were going to need a Caucasian to serve as Superintendent of the hospital for non-professional work. They thought they had someone, among the evacuees, but he was unwilling to take the job because of the responsibilities. In the meantime, physical considerations are pressing and the program cannot be delayed. Despite the turnover in WRA personnel, Halliday feels it is necessary to fill the big jobs with Caucasians. There are 110 on the project now. Evacuees on the administrative staff number 117. Altogether there are about 1500 or 2000 workers on the project.

100 evacuees are working for the contractor at 62½¢ an hour. Subsistence is figured at 67¢ per person per day. There have been

too many let out for beet sugar work, and project manpower has suffered as a consequence. Those who have gone out pay nothing for their subsistence. The policy of having people go out for outside work has caused conflict within the center. The young bucks who have gone have been apathetic on their return in recognizing any community responsibility.

Lindley feels that the persons responsible FOR PROJECT GOVERNMENT should be paid because they are so conscientious in the amount of time they give. The factions are representative of differences between the assembly centers from which the residents came - Merced vs. Santa Anita.

The problem created by the hauling of coal, and the reluctance of the workers to assume this task without prevailing pay is symptomatic of the kind of manpower problem which exists. This is aggravated by the fact that a number of evacuees on the project work for contractors.

Minutes on
Survey of WRA Field Records Meeting

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m., January 5, 1945 in Mr. Niesse's office by the Chairman, Mr. Doren B. Boyce.

Those present were: Mr. Gilbert L. Niesse
Mr. Raymond P. Sanford
Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Mr. George Lafabregue
Mr. E. Conrad
Mr. Ralph Barnhart
Mr. L. K. Dykes

Mr. Boyce read the Administrative Notice No. 199 and Manual Section 20.8.32A regarding instructions and procedures on materials to be surveyed to the Washington office by January 31, 1945. He stated that these records fell into three categories which are as follows:

1. Extra copies of papers used solely for convenience of reference. (Nonrecord material)

2. Stocks of blank WRA, OEM, Standard, Civil Service, or other forms which have been declared obsolete or have been superseded.

3. All other file materials on the project such as surplus copies of mimeographed, multilithed, printed or processed circulars, instructions, notices, informational material, etc.

The following procedures were decided upon by the Committee:

1. That the determination of which materials are to be destroyed will be made by section and division heads. They will also determine as to the length of time the case records will be retained by their respective departments.

2. That each section find out how many linear inches of material they have on hand that can be destroyed on the project without prior approval from Washington and that these materials be placed in a box and labeled as materials authorized for destruction. The Warehousing Section will then make a report to Washington on the number of boxes that are to be disposed of.

   If the material has historical value and if it is an old material, it should be separated from the current files and placed in boxes with a statement by the division

head as to the reason it should be retained and why it possesses historical value.

3. That in sorting the materials it is very important that they should be designated as those that should be destroyed or those that should be salvage papers. For Example, copies of payrolls, reports, form reports, trial balance sheets should not be placed in scrap bins. These materials come under the classification of public records.

4. That WRA forms covering the period from June 30, 1943-44 for which approval has been received from Washington to destroy will be separated by the sections and placed in labeled boxes to be sent to the Warehouse.

5. That on the regular survey form report, a list of file materials should be prepared with a recommendation from the section head as to whether it will be retained or destroyed. This should be sent in with a report of the number of linear inches that these materials will occupy. This report will then be mailed to the Washington Office where it will be reviewed and where, in turn, the National Archive will give authority for the disposal of certain materials.

6. That since Mr. Conrad had copies of most of the minutes of the various organizations in the center, sections should check with Mr. Conrad to see that the Project Reports file is complete. After such action has been taken then the minutes can be turned in to the warehouse for destruction.

7. That nonrecord materials prior to July 1, 1944 should be boxed up and marked as nonrecord for salvage sales.

   Boxes for this purpose will be kept in the Project Warehouse and will be available upon request from the section heads. These boxes will then be marked as follows:

   1. Copies of correspondence where the original is in the Central Files.

   2. Materials listed specifically to be destroyed for a certain period.

   3. Materials that are recommended for either retention for archival use, or for destruction.

Mr. Niesse proposed that in order to effect a good working plan, the division heads work with each section head as to

the policy matters between sections. He also announced that a meeting of this Committee will be called next week and that Mr. Lafabregue will take over and coordinate the work.

Mr. Lafabregue requested that during the coming week ending January 13th the survey be completed by each section and the materials be broken down according to the three classifications and the linear inches that these materials will occupy.

The Chairman reported that the materials that were already in the warehouse as "dead files" will be sent back to the various sections where it will be re-checked and put into the various classifications.

The Chairman also read a statement from the National Archive describing the work of that section.

The Chairman advised the group that by Monday, January 8, copies of minutes taken on this meeting, summaries and procedures, and a supply of forms will be distributed to each section. He also stated that by the following week ending January 20, survey forms should be completed on the remaining files.

Meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

Doren B. Boyce
Chairman

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY CONFERENCE

Albany Hotel, Denver, Colorado
January 28, 29, and 30, 1943

Morning Session - January 28

Mr. Myer: The major reasons for this meeting are to get acquainted with the people on the projects, to inform you on developments nationally, and to get the best information and suggestions we can from you on developments at the project level and in your area, and to discuss how we can keep the whole machinery geared.

There are two or three things to discuss this morning which I am sure you will be interested in. One is that I suppose you are all wondering why we asked certain people to come in to Washington this week. Since last July WRA have been pushing hard to get Japanese-Americans into the Army. We have hoped, from week to week and month to month that it would happen. I hoped early in September or October we would have an announcement to make, and the announcement is finally being made today--unless the date is changed--in Washington.

The proposal is to organize a combat unit, a new type of unit in the Army, composed almost entirely of Japanese-Americans, with possibly some white officers. One of these units would be one-third of a Division and be made up of five or six thousand men with possibly another thousand more in the over-strength reserve. The

combat units will include ground forces, infantry, signal corps, medical units, and engineering units. The men will be recruited from Hawaii, United States relocation centers, and from the outside. I hope that this will be announced today, or within the next two or three days, and that this is the first step toward the reinstitution of these men. The men who come back from Washington this week will have the entire story.

The combat units will be made up of Japanese-American citizens with the exception, perhaps, of a few white officers; however, there will also be Japanese-American officers. There are already quite a few boys in the Army who can act in a training capacity. This is a bit of propaganda in part. It will be a sort of "corps d'elite." These units will be more or less experimental so far as the Army is concerned; they feel that it will be an indoctrination procedure.

Questionnaires will be sent to all Japanese people in the centers, men and women over 16 years old. These questionnaires have been adapted from ones used in the Intelligence Unit of the Navy; they will be filled out and then reviewed for those who are ready to volunteer for the Army. They intend to go further, however, and review all questionnaires by means of a Review Board with the expectation that they will have a large group of people the Army is willing to put the stamp of approval on for work in defense plants. The Army will send a list of names to all Service Commands and see if it is all right for these people to be employed in defense plants.

This is a step toward which we have been going for a long time.

It is expected and hoped that a great many people will have passed the investigating phase and will be able to go any place outside the relocation centers and will not have to be rechecked by WRA. For those people outside, word will be sent out through the draft boards--they will not ask all of them to come in and sign up these questionnaires. We tried to get them to send questionnaires out to all, but didn't quite get it over.

We are going to have to be largely responsible for the routine of filling out the questionnaires and that is why the men from your projects were asked to go into Washington. We are having training school there in procedures and when they come back you will begin to get your procedures in order; how to organize it and so on. The Army will send a team of four officers to each project to assist in getting the questionnaires answered; this will be something similar to the Selective Service approach. The Board will presumably review these questionnaires. It will be made up of representatives of G-2, Office of Naval Intelligence, FBI, and WRA.

After the last trip I made to the field we ran into difficulties at Poston and Manzanar and we spent considerable time with Mr. Hoover of the FBI and others, trying to consolidate our program on internal security. I have been concerned about relationships among the different agencies. There have been some very interest-

ing developments in that field. About the time we were moving into this, Mr. McCloy called and said there was a Captain Zacharias of the Navy there whom I should talk to; Captain Zacharias is now Acting Chief, Naval Intelligence. He came in with a few documents and said he knew something of what our problem was and any help that he could give he would be glad to. He said he was willing to give us any information from his own files which we might need. . . . . Mr. Calkins came over and talked to us; he and Zacharias had worked together a year previous to Pearl Harbor and they said they had been put in "to help protect the Navy's rear." He was doing counter-espionage and intelligence work, that was his program briefly. He said it was his belief that we had been going at this thing in a negative way instead of a positive way. I know there are 160,000 people of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and we are not going to move them, but one step is to put away, for the duration, one or two per cent of them who have been active leaders of some type. In doing this we will probably do some injustice, but through intelligent methods we must indoctrinate the rest of them, and use them in a positive approach the way we would anyone else in an all out program of having them do the most constructive job. He said mothers and fathers of boys in the Army should put posters in the windows, with stars showing the boys in the service, and things of that sort. He used one phrase to the effect that what we had been doing was sitting on a manure pile with a fly swatter and swatting flys as they breed. After I had spent about two hours with him I asked a lot of

questions; I asked if he was willing to tell that to some people who could do something about it and he said he would. I began to shoot high and wanted him to tell it to Knox, King, Marshall and Secretary Stimson, but he said we might not be able to make that.

I told Mr. McCloy that he ought to hear this story now from Zacharias and wanted him to get some people in to listen and have some of the generals in. We had the matter for final approval and spent most of one particular afternoon listening to the story. . . . . The Army adopted Naval Intelligence technique and got it all wrapped up in an amazing fashion. I was trying to get Hoover to invite a G-2 and . . . . . man in to serve in intelligence matters in Washington. This thing fell right into our laps and we never did talk to Hoover about it. We simply tried to get Hoover's man on this Board and they agreed to it.

The entire hope and expectation is that if this thing develops properly, as soon as we can get the citizens group lined up we can get the rest of the group. Secretary Stimson is to have a press conference today to announce the story. We had hoped the President would make a statement to Stimson which he could quote. We had a beautiful story written, but it develops the President will not be back in time for that; we are still hoping to get a statement within a week or ten days to tie back. This has been discussed and agreed upon by McCly, Davis, and . . . . . I think perhaps we will get it done. I took my statement over to Davis a few days before I left Washington where we discussed the method of announcement.

Mr. Davis said he thought now was the time when we should get out into the open. I agreed with him and said we would need some help when we got out into the open.

As a result of this I arranged a meeting; Mr. Rowalt had a meeting with Davis, Eisenhower, and others. Mr. Davis didn't think we had made our statement strong enough and he wrote an additional paragraph. I cannot promise what the Commander-in-Chief will do, but his key advisers, including Biddle, Davis, and others, think he should make a statement and if we can get that made I think we have a crack in the door opened up.

The other phase of the Davis conference had to do with where do we go from here on the educational program. I hoped to have this announced two months ago. We are agreed that we should go all out. Just as soon as this announcement is made we should have a press conference and answer any questions. We are working now on plans for radio programs, movie shorts, newspaper articles, and hope by the middle of February we will be set to go on a program that will help to clarify the whole program. Until we got this Army thing established we would be running into snags right and left. Now I think we are ready to go. I am curious to see what reaction comes from the people generally.

Immediately after we got this tied up and in the bag I said, "Now I am ready to move another step." I said that we had a lot of girls who wanted to be WAACS. Mrs. Hobby was contacted and Mr. Rowalt and I went over to see her. We outlined the problem briefly and said we

understood she was in another recruiting campaign and we knew some people who would make good WAACS and would she consider them and she said "By all means." Now they are camping on Rowalt's doorstep asking when they can go. We are holding back a little until this other thing breaks. They will, of course, want pre-trained people. They are going to want your typists and other trained people of that type. Mrs. Hobby said what they need now is people with immediately useful background training and of course I said she could have them. Probably they can take some others later on, but just now they need trained people.

A representative of the State Department attended our meeting and it occurred to him--and it was a smart suggestion--that former Ambassador Grew might make a statement and indicate that he put his stamp of approval on the whole thing. I haven't had any word except before I left Washington and I said a lot of things to be sure Grew was contacted. Grew is being called before the Senate committee with which I met last Wednesday. He is to meet with them this afternoon (January 28). Mr. McCloy is supposed to talk to him before he goes to the Hill and give him the background. I hope in addition to a statement from Stimson we will have a statement from the President and from Grew to back this thing up. The Army is now on our side. If we can get the Presidential statement made we will have practically every Federal agency ready to help us. Up to now they have not been nasty, but they have said that it was WRA's job and have been afraid to step in--including Civil Service. If we can get that done we have the program headed in another direction and we can move in. We are getting off the defensive and going on the offensive.

Question: How will this affect the 4-C classification of these people?

Mr. Myer: Last September when I found out that was taking place, I tried to do all I could to get it held up. No one ever saw the full significance of this, and unfortunately the boys are now just beginning to find they are in 4-C. Those who volunteer for the Army will be allowed to do so. If they don't get five or six thousand they will use the Selective Service to get them. The next step will be to reinstitute the Selective Service. You mentioned these boys outside; I think this will have to be handled through their local draft boards.

Question: Will we get a reclassification on these boys in 4-C?

Mr. Myer: I trust so, but there are a lot of details which have not been worked out that they will have to go through and clean up.

Mr. Horn: Shall we encourage these men to protest the 4-C classification?

Mr. Myer: Don't discourage it . . . . . .

Mr. Barber: There is the question of education of the evacuees in this program. The significance of it should be understood and there should be no misinterpretation of it.

Mr. Myer: The approach on educating the projects is that presumably the Army teams will go out to work with you on the projects and will be on the projects at least a month, from the tenth of February to the tenth of March. There will be a separate team for each project and each will start at the same time. They are not, in all cases, going to get a ready response. It will take time and understanding and careful handling, and they will find that the projects will vary a lot. They do not know how many questions will have to be answered. All the boys in the Army who were set aside, discharged,

will want to know why.

I have also insisted that they search the War Department files and take out any documents that discriminate against the Japanese-Americans. They said they would do so and had already taken steps. I do not know all the answers or presume to know them.

You people working with this team will have to work things out in the most appropriate manner possible to fit your needs at your center. The plan is that this team group would not spend much time on actual signing up; they will spend most of their time on meetings and training so that they will all have the same backgrounds. You are going to have to work it out locally and if you find mistakes are being made, in your judgment, as this thing moves ahead, then you need to get the word to us in enough detail so that we can understand the problem and can help.

Mr. Barber: Is there any background to the grapevine rumor that a national conference will be held with evacuees represented?

Mr. Myer: The only basis is that it probably came out of New York. About the 4th of January I went to New York to meet with several people sponsored by the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, and the Japanese-American League for Democracy. There was an issei there in the group who raised the question of whether that would be feasible and possible and I said I saw no objection to having such a meeting of inter-project representatives but I did not think this was the time for it. Later if this looked sound we would be glad to collaborate. This is probably where the rumor came from. This man has written to all Project Directors. He is interested in promoting a

Japanese language newspaper to go to all the centers. I told him there would be no objection to it probably except for financing.

Mr. Lindley: We have had a number of questions as to whether the boys can enlist as volunteers in the Coast Guard. I have at least six who want to go and I do not know the answer.

Mr. Myer: So far the answer is "no". Unless you have a man who can speak both Japanese and Spanish. If so, there is a place for him in the Coast Guard, at cook's pay, but not a cook's duties. $80 a month. We have some other leads now that may develop later.

Mr. Myer: The next thing that I am very much interested in is the development in the Senate in the past two or three weeks. A week ago last Saturday I had a call--not to me personally, word was left with my secretary--that they would like to have me attend some meetings of the sub-committee on Military Affairs. I was scheduled to go to Arkansas and spent most of the afternoon getting straightened out and finally canceled part of my trip.

The committee consisted of Senator Chandler of Kentucky, Holman of Oregon, Wallgren of Washington, O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Gurney of South Dakota, Murray of Montana, and Lodge of Massachusetts who was absent. This is a sub-committee of the Military Affairs Committee. Johnson of Colorado spent part of the morning there and McClelland of Arkansas spent some time. Congressman J. Leroy Johnson who has a resolution before the House for a 5-man committee was there, the new Senator from Wyoming and some others. In some respects it was the most unsatisfactory hearing I have ever attended from the standpoint of the witness. I never worked so hard to get a connected

statement made.

Senator Wallgren introduced the Bill, which was simply to turn the administration of the WRA program over to the Army. Wallgren was evidently determined that the Director of WRA should not have the opportunity of telling his story in a connected manner, because every time I got started he walked into the middle of the blocks, like a kid, and kicked them in all directions. However, I did get a chance to read part of the record before I left and it didn't look as bad as it sounded. We are preparing a statement which will go into the record. I don't think it is too serious. As a matter of fact I think it might be a good thing. I think we need to understand that WRA is the kind of an organization that people think they can kick around and it won't hurt politically. I don't think there will be any attempt to pass the Bill. The hearing was not just on our program, they are having hearings on all war agencies. I think the Bill was an afterthought because of the Manzanar incident. There have been a lot of people writing in to ask that the Army take over. They never did ask me what I thought of the idea; I would have said it was a matter for Congress and the President to decide. The War Department has gone on record as saying that they did not want to administer the program and they are going to oppose the Bill. It is my opinion--and only an opinion and may not be worth anything--that perhaps the Bill never will be reported out and that a record is being built for consumption of the people back home.

A great deal of good can come out of this hearing, particularly if these people will visit the projects. If they will spend enough time to get acquainted there it will do good. We will urge that they do visit the projects; it will be summer before they can do this and we will be well on our way by that time, I hope.

The WRA is carrying on a national program. It is a little hard for you fellows to understand why we want certain information and that we need it quick. I am going to try and tell you why we want it:

We are going to be meeting with Congress, not only in the Military Affairs committee, but also with the Budget and others and they are getting both information and misinformation from every source in the United States; some good, some bad, some factual, and some rumor; some is rumor with a grain of fact. We have to meet with the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office, the Department of Justice, and the FBI. In view of the fact that these government agencies are working with these problems, they often get a lot of information that we do not have--at least not right away. When we don't have the information they think we should it makes us look pretty sad. A lot of times we have looked sad recently. You folks are busy at the projects trying to get done one of the toughest jobs in the United States today. I hate to burden you with a lot of minor details in the projects, but a lot of

of those little things of everyday life at the projects are being reported to FBI, G-2, OWI, and all this information takes on a very different character by the time it arrives to us. It will be necessary that we do keep together on our information; I would like to outline briefly the type of thing we feel we need in relation to the program:

First, in relation to the regular weekly and monthly reports. We want those to come in regularly and on time because we need the information from day to day now. We must keep the information in the files and keep it ready because these hearings call for all kinds of information. In addition to the facts and figures there are items that we are going to be interested in; these items may be contained in narrative reports from the project directors' offices. If you will just put yourself in the place of the Director and say "What would I like to know about the project this week--what are the things that are reasonably significant?" Those things are tremendously important to me. I don't have time to read all of the reports, but I do try to read that portion of the weekly report which gives the Director's comments of what is happening on the project that week. Some of the reports have not had any narrative and I want to appeal to you to give me that narrative report. In addition to the weekly reports I would like to have special reports made on any unusual incidents--the day such incidents happen, if possible--and on anything that has any special significance such as the cache ing of food--a very important thing in WRA. I had a

report come in on an incident at Heart Mountain from three different sources. This had to do with a cook hiding some food--and it was also reported that a strike was going to take place on January 10. It is important to us that you get things like that down on paper and get it to us as quickly as possible.

Any items that involve conflict between staff and evacuees, or anything of that kind, beatings or fist fights we want to know about; even if they are kid fist fights. I think you had better tell us because even if you don't think they are important others might and reports on these things grow. I can see how those things do not look to you like they may be important on a national basis, but WRA is in the limelight today and people are going around saying "I head they had another beating at Granada" and things of that sort. We must know about all those things immediately because if I can give them the facts at once and in a certain way it might quiet the whole thing.

We also want to know of incidents particularly involving MP's in any way; threats of any type. I want the facts--I must have the facts on all of this. Write a confidential letter if you want--but send me the facts. We have been leaning over backwards too much in our efforts not to tell tales. When you send in the facts, give details, names, ages of people involved; if evacuees give names, ages, whether aliens, kibei, nisei, or issei.

Mr. Ernst: Sometimes it is impossible to substantiate those things.

Mr. Myer: I know that; if it is only a rumor that is that. If it comes from some other agency it may have to be investigated.

Let me re-emphasize that in case of any unusual happening, not part of the general pattern, you should not wait until your weekly report. Have it arranged with the Reports Officer that detailed report will be sent in that day by air mail. On major developments we would like an immediate report by phone if possible. If the project director doesn't have time, better arrange for someone else to call in connection with major developments. We should not have any demonstrations of the Poston or Manzanar type; however, I think it is important that even if you had not had any you should arrange before-hand how you will take care of it. I should like to suggest that insofar as possible the Reports Officer stick to his job as Reports Officer. Have your key staff so organized so they will know what is expected of them. The Reports Officer should have in mind who can be called on to help him in different areas. Have several reporters and be looking out for things that need to be reported as part of the pattern. These are things we learned out of these developments.

In addition to the immediate reports I should like--until the whole matter is cleared up--daily reports by wire, telephone, or airmail in any case. I am talking now about any demonstration of any kind.

In relation to that type of report--as well as others--I have one other suggestion that I think is important: we do not have any typists in Washington and we find it hard to take out the facts in your reports and separate them from the opinions, so please divide the reports in two parts whether it is a minor or major happening. 1. Stick to the facts and sequences of what happened. Remember the newspaper report we put out on Manzanar? That is the type report to get out. Give only factual occurrences and put your opinions on separate sheets where they can be separated without retyping. I want your opinions and your judgment as to why it happened; I don't want you to leave that out, but be careful in preparing your opinions that you do not make statements that may be later used against WRA. I want objective opinions of what happened. Do not oversimplify in making statements to newspapers or anyone else. I would like to have the when, the what, and the how, but not the why. Would like to have your why separately. Thus, the factual statement can be made available for various purposes, and the opinion can be reserved for confidential information.

I hope that no one in WRA will ever use the expression "Pro-Axis" again in speaking of the Japanese-Americans. There may be some pro-Japanese feeling, but there are very few pro-Axis sympathizers. That word has caused us a lot of trouble; it has been used by our own people and I am sure that in several items that went out the word "pro-Axis" was used.

In making statements of major or minor incidents let us not speculate to newspaper men--they will do enough of that on their own. In any reports which you may give to the newspapers stick to the facts--don't use "pro-Axis", do not over-simplify. Stick to sequence of events, what, how, who, where, but not why, and do not speculate.

There is nothing more important in our national pattern than keeping the facts straight and having them where we can meet any questions at any time. That will add more confidence to the Senate Investigation Committee or anyone else. If I can say "Yes, I heard of this and here are the facts", they will then say, "Yes, I have heard of that and if you will call Myer or Baker they will tell you about it."

Every project is different and very often you look upon it as your own problem but these projects form a pattern that is national in character and tie into each other in everything that happens. Things that happen in one project are written over to another project and since there is no censorship of mail, all the policies and actions must be tied to our general policy program because if one project does one thing another will be put on the spot when people ask why they can't do this or that.

. . . . . The AP did not get any report on this meeting; the only man I talked to was Richards of the SF Examiner and when he asked for a statement I turned him over to Chandler. I said I had no statement to make. I told them I would not be back until February and probably no action will be taken until February.

- Recess -

Mr. Myer: There isn't much can be said excepting that if this announcement is made today I think there are two or three things you can say:

1. That the Army representative appeared before the Committee and told them they are fighting a war and do not want to handle the relocation problem.

2. That the Army will now accept Japanese-American boys back into the service for combat duty and defense work.

3. Assuming that there was not going to be any drastic changes in the personnel - . . . . . and there might be certain advantages. If they really go behind the program and we are still able to operate it, it might be helpful. When you stop to think about the soldiers, Army administration probably would not be too serious a thing. It would not be under the Western Defense Command, it would be WRA administration under general army supervision.

4. You can make it very definite that the Army will oppose taking over and the Army generally states they have confidence in our program and administration.

Mr. Myer: I have full realization that one of the chief problems we have today is communication between the projects and Washington. Telephones are not easy to talk over in these times; teletypes and telegrams are often late; we can't say certain things in telegrams and teletypes, and letters are slow and hard to find time to write and to get typed. In spite of that we must do our best to keep lines of communication tied in.

What do you want in service out of Washington? staff help? reports?

Method of providing administrative services? The meeting is open.

Robertson: Heart Mountain has extreme difficulty in contacting the Washington office. We do have a few questions we would like to ask Washington about: we have encountered a great deal of opposition in the rental charge . . . . . I think that our project is going to petition Washington fora reduction in the rent with a view to not having any rent charged.

Mr. Myer: I don't think that is sound. I think the coops are going to operate on an independent basis and I think anything we do on rents, etc. would be bad unless we did make a charge - - - -

Robertson: The rent looks excessive.

Mr. Myer: I didn't set up the rates but I assumed they had been set up pretty well. Get your facts in and what you suggest.

Robertson: Of course they bring up the fact that their wages are so small and they are charging rent to the evacuees, taking it out of his wage.

Mr. Myer: Not taking it out of his wage--taking it out of coopemtive funds.

Robertson: The stores are operated by Japanese for the benefit of Japanese and higher rates might necessitate higher prices on the merchandise.

Mr. Myer: This has no relationship to wages. The only argument we can put up to justify the thing is that it covers other things that enter into it. I suggest you get your point of view into the picture. If you can stop it, don't let 5000 names go on a petition of this kind.

Mr. Myer: What I want to know now is the kind of assistance that would be most helpful to you. Assistance in personnel recruitment or anything you may need that you are not getting now.

Shafer: How about answering questionnaires received from other government agencies?

Mr. Myer: Questionnaires from other agencies should be referred to the Washington office for answer, especially if they have to do with national policy. We are supposed to have records and be able to furnish information for questionnaires and if you people on the project try to fill out such questionnaires you will have a mixture of information. If you try to answer questionnaires you will get a lot of conflicting information and people will be able to point out there ta conflict on the projects.

Am I to take it for granted you are getting all the help you need?

Mr. Smart: On my last swing around the projects I found the managers feeling frustrated about getting information to the evacuees, and the evacuees feel they do not know the details of operations that affect them. Individuals came to me about the same thing--they want to know exactly what the program is and the details as they affect them. Directors cannot meet many people; they explain things to the Council and block managers and expect to have the information filter through to the people. I suggested to Mr. Baker that we get out question and answers letter regarding employment, mess, and whatever they are concerned about.

Mr. Embree: In three months anything like that is out of date and they will ask why certain things are not being done.

Mr. Smart: Better to have them confused every three months by a change of instructions than to have them confused all the time.

Mr. Mechau: We have started questions and answers on different things.

Mr. Smart: I think that is dangerous. A project should not do anything like

that separately.

Mr. Myer: I had a suggestion on my mind: I have been somewhat uncertain as to how to communicate with the Directors on things that come up from day to day and week to week. I don't always have time to sit down and write the Directors on the particular day when things happen. Quite some time ago, at a staff meeting, the question arose as to whether we should not be sending the answers to certain questions from one project to all Project Directors. However, everyone is so busy we couldn't get this done. It was suggested that answers be dittoed and sent to all Directors, for instance on policy questions that come up the answers should go to the whole group. There will be reports which you will need to know about and some of them will be of a confidential nature. We will send out reports when we can--some confidential, and some other information that anybody could have.

(Mr. Myer left the conference to phone)

Mr. Provinse: Mr. Myer had in mind a weekly letter that he would send out which might contain three types of information: confidential, restricted, and other; one, general happenings in the Washington office which would not be confidential with which you might acquaint the people on the project; two, more restricted--not for evacuee distribution, but for any key members of your staff; and three, other reports which would be confidential. Mr. Myer thought a letter somewhat of that type on a regular basis would be very useful. It would be in addition to the weekly Round-up of news which, of course, contains no confidential information. Something like that would be a useful document for Project Directors.

Mr. Lindley: I think it would. On the school situation all we knew was what we read in the papers. We felt we were being neglected.

Mr. Provinse: Those things break so rapidly sometimes that wires will have to be sent, even if the news is in the weekly report. This is the sort of thing the Director is trying to get at this morning in requesting from you information of what you feel you need from Washington.

Mr. Lindley: Another thing is the number of organizations handling the same things, particularly Student Relocation. If one agency could handle this instead of three or four it would help.

Mr. Provinse: Think that should be postponed until later. We attempted to get out a draft of a letter which would acquaint all the Directors with the steps on student relocation.

Mr. Glick: That was covered in a supplementary leave instruction mailed about eleven days ago.

(The manual was searched, but the Instruction had not been received.)

Mr. Lindley: We received a list of about 200 people to be cleared for leave. In this list were two or three people who were cleared to go to school. Does this give them sufficient leave to go to school? We have heard from the college, but not from the Student Relocation Council. Does that give them the right to go on to school?

Mr. Provinse: Yes, that would be sufficient.

Mr. Pitts: OEM seems to be getting certain types of information which WRA does not get. Some of the information they have had for a month on fiscal and personnel procedures we have never received at all.

Mr. Provinse: I presume anything of a confidential nature should be transmitted by airmail?

Mr. Embree: Confidential mail should have a double cover, with the inside cover marked confidential. This should insure at least that the letter would reach your office unopened.

Mr. Smart: I think the line of questions you are asking invites complaints. There is too much delay in getting information from Washington to the projects. The questions that arose at the Salt Lake meeting regarding wage rates for evacuees and personnel charts have not been answered although this information was to be given promptly.

Mr. Provinse: There is a delay.

Mr. Schafer: Administrative Instructions should be sent more promptly.

Mr. Myer resumed the discussion:

Mr. Myer: Let me make this comment: the month of December in Washington was a pretty bad month. We had hoped immediately following the Salt Lake conference to get information to you. We asked the project directors to send in a personnel chart, and only one director complied with the request. Some of the duties that had been delegated to Mr. Fryer were postponed because of the Manzanar incident. A great many people have been in transportation status between San Francisco and Washington, and of course the hearings have kept us busy. Mr. Barrows was supposed to be here today but couldn't make it. I don't know how many hours have been spent by people trying to write up procedure, etc. Hope we can soon get our staff consolidated and working. We have had a small staff in Washington, but I am hoping by the first of February we will have a functioning group so that we can work out these things. Those are the only excuses we have--that everyone has been tied up on other matters. We hope to have it licked soon.

Mr. Provinse: Mr. Pitts raised the question of personnel and fiscal matters coming to OEM and not to WRA.

(A note was made of this.)

Mr. Myer: I would like to ask a question regarding staff help out of Washington. We are starting a realignment of staff, having them attached to Washington. There is a general rule that people who come into the projects from the Washington office will work through the project director. If the project director wants to turn him over to someone else and has confidence that the situation will be handled correctly, that is all right with us but we want it understood that we are not running 15 or 20 shows.

There will be arguments and differences in point of view between Washington staff and people at the project level--even between project directors. We are going to try to make the thing gear up at the project level through the project director or his office. We are requesting that people coming into the project report to the Director that they are coming and that they are there. The Project Director should take time to talk to them and then let them go ahead with their business, and before they leave will report back to the Director.

Furthermore, I don't like to lay down rules, but we have the feeling that people who go out from Washington to the projects to do a job should stay two or three days--maybe a week. I don't know if that will always be possible or feasible, but that is what we are thinking about.

I know there will be arguments; I hope they will be kept on a high

level. Any differences not settled should be brought to the Director, in Washington. A written report should be made to the Director in Washington after a visit. It is essential that we have coordination.

On the matter of recruitment of personnel, you are going to find occasionally, I suspect, that Washington is going to recruit your personnel. Our people feel that we will have to have confidence in the people we are going to work with. Very often the personnel will be selected by the Director and checked with the project director. We are going to try and have a reserve of people to send to the project for training from whom we might pick people. We are going to try on the Washington staff level to have the staff feel they are there to render service to the projects on the one hand, but they do have something of a national purpose in their program that will have to be geared together. We can't have different Divisions running their own separate shows unless they gear up. If you find that people are not operating in that way, don't consider it tattling, let us know about it. The speed of this program is so fast that we cannot utilize normal procedures and it is not tattling to tell us where people are making mistakes. Let us be clean cut about it.

Mr. Townsend: As an illustration, folks knew a lot about Moab and told me about it before I ever knew anything. The fact that I didn't know about it made me look either dumb or trying to hold out facts.

Mr. Myer: There should have been some word go out on it. We haven't wanted to say too much aboutit and I think the mystery has had some good effect. We were not sure we were going to use Moab, but we will talk about it later. Nothing was put out on it. The man running it should have been here today but I overlooked that--it is too bad.

Mr. Mechau: We have been reluctant to ask for help from the Reports Division. We are so busy trying to pitch we don't have much time to catch.

Mr. Myer: We want to know where we can assist you. One thing we should be conversant with your needs, and try to develop a national program, and to assist you in running the projects which are a part of that program.

Mr. Robertson: Is it possible for the Washington office to have the Field Assistant Director call on the projects a little oftener?

Mr. Myer: I think that is a good suggestion. We tried to have that happen but we have had the Field Assistant Directors doing other things. We have had one in Washington for a month, and another some place else.

Let me repeat again, if there is something you have heard about and have no information on, please do not hesitate to send in a wire and ask for information.

In closing, I find deep satisfaction in the announcement today by Secretary of War Stimson that a combat team composed of American citizens of Japanese ancestry is to be recruited for active service in the theatre of war. This ammouncement makes January 23, 1943, a most significant date for persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. Many nisei have told me in conversations and letters of

their desire for active service in the armed forces of the country. For many months I have, with them, been looking forward to the time when their desires might be realized.

All of the facilities of the WRA, both in the relocation centers and in Washington, will be immediately placed at the disposal of the War Department for the combat team announced by Secretary Stimson today.

WRA-234

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Income and Expense Statement

Granada Relocation Center

INCOME & EXPENSE STATEMENT

For Period Jun. 1 1944 to July 31 1944

Based On	Dept. #1	Dept. #2	Dept. #3	Dept. #4	Dept. #5	Dept. #6	Dept. #7	Dept. #8	Dept. #9	Dept. #10	Dept. #11	Dept. #12	Dept. #13	Dept. #14	Dept. #15	Combined:
Sales - Actual	$3031.034 %	$1592.175 %	$1418.600 %	$3760.99 %	$1179.37 %	$808.85 %	$1880.56 %	$687.44 %	$1084.58 %	$2416.08 %	$905.86 %	$1177.79 %	$135.27 %	$69.90 %	$ - %	$74,324.78
Purchase Cost of Sales																
Beg. Inv. & Purch-Actual	$1205.160	$1231.062	$1927.400	$6365.57	$ -	$ -	$1665.11	$77.38	$1497.14	$180.00	$126.92	$1602.38	$ -	$ -	$13914.44	$69065.16
Whse. Exp. - Mdse. Hdld.	2386.128	1226.449	1596.19	1887.91	634.90	-	408.28	782.13	1348.53	2286.11	45.76	389.58	-	-	3542.82	56341.34
	$3591.288	$2457.511	$3523.019	$8253.48	$634.90	$ -	$2093.39	$859.51	$2845.67	$2466.11	$172.68	$1991.96	$ -	$ -	$10371.62	$125387.50
Less: Ending Inv.-Actual	1164.61	1356.988	2529.999	5996.89	-	-	1629.17	331.05	2017.20	234.04	153.37	900.44	-	-	11324.50	73121.14
Cost of Sales	$2424.827	$1100.523	$993.020	$2256.59	$634.90	$ -	$444.22	$528.46	$828.47	$2232.07	$19.31	$1091.52	$ -	$ -	$952.88	$52266.36
Gross Oper. Income	$606.207	$471.652	$425.580	$1504.40	$544.47	$808.85	$1436.34	$158.98	$256.11	$184.01	$886.55	$86.27	$135.27	$69.90	$952.88	$22058.42
Selling Expense:																
Salaries - Actual	$805.32	$439.47	$375.85	$135.95	$141.30	$392.15	$408.76	$51.63	$91.00	$82.96	$409.04	$130.50	$74.49	$13.45	$ -	$3551.87
Payroll Taxes - Salaries	40.26	21.98	18.79	6.79	7.07	19.61	20.44	2.58	4.56	4.15	20.45	-6.52	3.62	-.67	-	177.49
Store Supplies - Actual	560.67	36.97	18.52	15.24	-	23.31	8.16	-	-	8.93	44.29	-	-	-	-	715.09
Advertising - Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$1406.25	$498.42	$413.16	$157.98	$148.39	$434.07	$437.36	$54.21	$95.56	$96.04	$473.78	$137.02	$78.11	$14.12	$ -	$4444.45
General Expense:																
Repairs - Actual	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Insurance - Ins. Record	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equip Rental ~~Licenses~~ - Actual	-	-	-	-	-	154.45	-	-	-	-	40.00	75.00	-	-	-	269.45
Property Taxes - Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workmens Comp.-Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent - Actual	258.63	140.25	206.67	57.50	9.77	48.30	95.70	15.20	16.64	18.10	34.80	30.00	-	.41	-	931.97
Utility Expense - Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciations - Equip't.	66.86	21.80	17.64	-	-	42.14	42.34	64.16	-	-	94.12	-	-	-	-	349.06
Other ~~- Actual~~ Store Exp.	22.76	19.59	7.835	9.27	3.86	33.16	18.38	1.12	15.41	16.66	61.56	2.84	-	-	-	289.96
	$398.25	$181.64	$252.66	$66.77	$13.63	$278.05	$156.42	$80.48	$32.05	$34.76	$230.48	$107.84	$ -	$.41	$ -	$1833.44
Administrative Expense:																
~~Warehouse~~																361.75
~~Interest~~, Cap. Stock																297.75
Salaries																795.71
FEDERATION FEE																116.05
Payroll Taxes																39.78
Directors Expense																219.05
~~Auditing~~ MAINTENANCE																977.08
Bonds - ~~Employees~~ INSURANCE																188.48
Corp. ~~Fees & Licenses~~ TRAVAL EXP.																489.18
Office Supplies & Post.																234.41
Rent																88.00
~~Utility~~ Tel. Tel.																40.49
Repairs & Main. Of. Eq.																173.28
Depr. Office Equipment																273.21
Other Misc EXP.																434.24
Freight in office																18.14
Total Distr on Sales	$1658.13	$947.51	$947.51	$355.31	$94.75	$94.75	$236.88	-	$94.75	$23.69	$94.75	$789.50	-	-	-	$4737.53
Total Opers. Expense	$1811.50	$680.06	$665.82	$224.75	$162.00	$712.12	$593.78	$134.69	$127.61	$130.80	$704.26	$244.86	$78.11	$14.53	-	$6284.89
Net Oper. Income	$2592.44	$3088.95	$2642.47	$924.34	$287.72	$1.98	$605.68	$24.29	$33.75	$29.52	$87.54	$348.09	$57.16	$55.37	$952.88	$11036.00
																14.8 %
Other Income: Miscellaneous Income																$454.08
Purch. Discounts Taken																419.78
Cash Overage																$48.09
																921.95
Other Expense:																$ -
Interest Expense																-
Educational Expense																-
Free Press Expense, Net																$ -
NET INCOME FOR PERIOD Jun. 1 1944 to July 31 1944																$11957.95
																16.1 %

Legend:

List type of business represented by department numbers.

1. Canteen
2. Variety
3. Clothing
4. Shoe Store
5. Newspaper
6. Barber
7. Shoe Repair
8. Optical
9. Watch Repair
10. Dry Cleaner
11. Beauty Shop
12. Radio Repair
13. Domestic Employment
14. Tailor Shop
15. Warehouse

J. Hibido
Community Enterprise's ~~Supt.~~
Treasurer

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